

Preliminary Schedule and Milestones (Revised May 1, 1996)
Southeast Pennsylvania Ozone Stakeholders

April 1,2	Organizational Meeting - Process Design Initial Scoping—Interests and Issues
May 6,7	Background Data Presentations
May 30,31	Refining Interests Developing Evaluation Criteria Generating Options
June 20,21	Options - Presentation
July 8,9	Options - Discussion
Aug 8,9	Evaluation
Sept 19,20	Evaluation
Oct 3,4	Preliminary Decision Making <i>Lux-Radnor (?)</i>
Nov 7,8	Drafting/Refining
Dec 12,13	Consensus

SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA OZONE STAKEHOLDER WORKING GROUP

SUBSTANTIVE INTERESTS

SOLUTIONS SHOULD BE

Protective of Public Health	Practical	Realistic
Environmentally Sound	Implementable	Rational
Efficient	Effective	Cost-Effective
Technically Sound	Flexible	Balanced
Technologically Innovative	Market-Based	Voluntary
Fair - Within the Region and Between Regions		

RESULTS

Attain the health-based ozone standard.
Solutions that work to clean the air.
Strategies need to be formulated and implemented-make this meaningful.

REGULATIONS SHOULD

Be efficient.
Blend command and control with voluntary and cooperative measures/incentives

HEALTH

Assure public health.
Lower public health costs and improve public health.
Protect our health and our family's health.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Need to focus on preventative measures and proactive solutions as much as possible.

IMPLEMENTATION

DEP resources need to be there in order to implement strategies to attain.
Legislative acceptability.

BALANCE - ENVIRONMENT AND JOBS - HEALTH AND THE ECONOMY

Need to balance health/safety and jobs in solution strategies.
Focus and balance public/industry points of view.
Achieve both health and economic viability.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Address impacts of solutions on small businesses.
Cost-effective inspections (service covers costs).
Solutions that do not have adverse impacts on the economy.
Reduce ozone-because of its adverse impacts on the economy.
Internalizing costs-full accounting of costs-uncover hidden incentives and subsidies.
Improve and maintain economic vitality of area.
Address pollution as an externality.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION - EDUCATION & MARKETING

- Need a widely accepted populist mandate to make action necessary.
- Want to eliminate a "we vs. them" mentality
- Want problem to be seen as common problem.
- Solution needs to be implementable and supported by public.
- Want residents of inner city to have basic knowledge about ozone problem.
- Public awareness of our process and legal constraints on state/EPA.
- Need to market strategies so that public buys in to solutions (they need to have ownership).
- Need to have consumers see value added when their cars pass the test (social as well as individual benefit).
- Information, Education, and Outreach: Public Ownership of problems/solutions.
- Raising awareness of source of problem.
- Overcome "invisibility" of the problem.

TECHNOLOGY

- We need to recognize technological changes in automobiles.
- Need to reflect ongoing technological change in solutions.
- Use current infrastructure or build incentives for new infrastructures to parallel the selected strategies.

CATEGORIES OF SOURCES = DIFFERENT STRATEGIES

- Appropriate forum for solutions-local solutions for personal actions, multi-state for trans-state precursors.

MOBILITY

- Prevent problems for customer whose car fails the test (they know they have to take the test, what test does, consequences, cost, and how to remedy situation if car fails test).
- Promote personal responsibility.
- Minimize impact on motorists.

INTERESTS-PROCEDURAL

STAKEHOLDER PROCESS

- Insulate stakeholder's work from political pressure.
- Need to look at the universe of strategies to achieve goals.
- We must gain a full understanding of the problem including past contributions to the ozone problem.
- Solutions driven by what will clean the air.
- Moving appropriately from step to step; more detailed refinement of process.
- Take the larger view-consider regional interests, economic development, land use planning and air quality.

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

March 12, 1996

RECEIVED

MAR 15 1996

AIR, RADIATION & TOXICS
Division

Mr. Tom Maslany
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Dear Mr. Maslany:

We are pleased to invite you to participate in the Southeast Pennsylvania Clean Air Stakeholders Group. The Stakeholders Group will work during the next year to develop a course of action for the attainment and maintenance of the health-based ozone standard, a strategy tailored to meet the regional needs of the Philadelphia area.

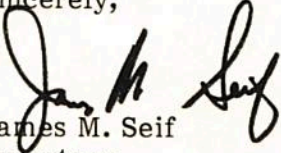
We believe that new clean air strategies in areas with continuing air pollution problems should be developed from the ground up, by those with significant stakes in the outcome. The Commonwealth needs a plan that is based on good air pollution science, is equitable among air pollution sources and meets the requirements of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments. The Clean Air Stakeholders Group has been charged with this important mission. We expect the outcome of this effort to be recommendations that the Commonwealth can use as the basis for continuing to meet its clean air obligations. The group will operate by a consensus decision-making process. Areas on which there is no consensus will also be identified.

Since the sources contributing to ozone pollution and the people affected by it are diverse, the stakeholders group has to be large enough to represent these interests, yet small enough to form a group that can work together. You have been selected because of your ability to provide appropriate representation, as well as your personal qualifications and capacity to work toward consensus on a broad range of clean air issues.

The first meeting has been scheduled for April 1 and 2, 1996. Most of the time at this convening meeting will be spent on developing principles of operation for the group, identifying agenda items, and participating in a brief training session on interest-based negotiation and consensus building. The group will also develop its own meeting schedules. You will be getting a packet of materials for the first meeting in the next few days. The Commonwealth will reimburse you for your travel expenses through a procedure which will be explained at the first meeting. As you already know, the Commonwealth has engaged an independent facilitator from CDR Associates to help us achieve a common understanding of the problem and arrive at potential solutions.

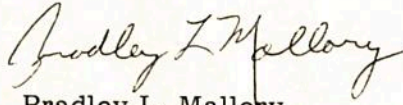
Consensus is not an easy process. It takes communication, compromise, common sense and most of all, commitment. We appreciate your willingness to work with us, and we look forward to working with you in the coming months. Should you have questions in the meantime, please feel free to contact Robert Barkanic, Special Assistant; Air, Recycling and Radiation Protection, DEP, at 717-772-2725.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James M. Seif". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" being more prominent.

James M. Seif
Secretary
Department of Environmental Protection

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bradley L. Mallory". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized, with the last name "Mallory" being more prominent.

Bradley L. Mallory
Secretary
Department of Transportation

DRAFT OPERATING AGREEMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER DELIBERATIONS

Revised Draft - April 4, 1996

PURPOSE

To recommend strategies for ozone attainment and maintenance based on the current health-based standards and the requirements of the Clean Air Acts.

ROLES

Stakeholder Representative Roles

Each member of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group is expected to: (a) regularly attend and prepare for work sessions of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group; (b) clearly articulate and represent the interests of his/her group, when appropriate; (c) listen to other points of view and try to understand the interests of others; (d) openly discuss issues with people who hold diverse views and participate in a cooperative problem solving procedure to resolve differences; (e) generate and evaluate options to address the needs expressed by the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group; (f) keep his/her constituent group(s) informed and solicit their input, when appropriate.

Facilitators

CDR Associates will provide facilitation services to the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group. The facilitators will design and implement discussion and decision making procedures to help the Working Group accomplish its goals. In consultation with the Process Advisory Committee, the facilitators will design work session agendas. They will conduct the meetings, provide a procedural structure, and make strategic suggestions as to how cooperative problem solving can be implemented. They will remain impartial toward the substance of the issues under discussion. Any decision that results from the facilitators' activities will be a group decision, not a decision of the facilitators. The facilitators will remain responsible to the whole group and not to one member or interest. The facilitators will enforce ground rules that are accepted by the group and that support the effective working relationship of the group.

Process Advisory Committee

The Process Advisory Committee (a subset of the stakeholders) will work with the facilitators to help with the process (develop agendas, frame issues, develop the problem solving process, etc.).

Stakeholders may raise any procedural concerns with a member of the Process Advisory Committee or directly with the facilitators to improve the problem solving process.

Technical Consultants

The Ozone Stakeholder Working Group will solicit technical assistance as needed to inform the deliberations. Services might include data collection, modeling and analysis. The Commonwealth will provide the technical consultant to support the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group. In order to support the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group in an expeditious manner, the technical consultant will be selected from an existing PA Department of Transportation contract. Penn DOT will manage the technical aspects of the contract; the substantive focus will be managed by the stakeholder group and its Data Advisory Committee.

Data Advisory Committee

The Data Advisory Committee (a subset of the stakeholders) will work with the facilitators and the stakeholders to help with technical questions, data collection, technical presentations, consultant selection and budget allocation.

DECISION MAKING

Consensus

The negotiators will use a consensus decision making process.

Consensus is an agreement built by identifying and exploring all parties' interests and by assembling a package agreement which satisfies these interests to the greatest extent possible. A consensus is reached when all parties agree that their major interests have been taken into consideration and addressed in a satisfactory manner so that they can support the decision of the group. The process of building consensus involves the development of alternatives and the assessment of the impacts of those alternatives. A consensus agreement is one that all parties can live with.

Consensus does not necessarily mean unanimity. Some parties may strongly endorse a particular solution while others may accept it as a workable agreement. Group members can participate in the consensus without embracing each element of the agreement with the same fervor as other members, or necessarily having each of his or her interests satisfied to the fullest extent. In a consensus agreement, the parties recognize that, given the combination of gains and trade-offs in the decision package and given the current circumstances and alternative options, the resulting agreement is the best one the involved parties can make at this time.

Key Principles of Consensus

- To achieve consensus, everyone in the group must actively participate.

- To participate fully and freely, all group members must have a common base of information and keep up-to-date on the progress of the group.
- A norm must be created in which everyone will feel comfortable to state his or her views and to disagree.
- A disagreement can illuminate unrecognized problems and serve as a catalyst for improving the decision.
- The goal of the group is to discover the unmet need that has produced an objection and to find a way to meet that need in a revised agreement, rather than to suppress the objection.
- Agreement on definition, principles and criteria should precede and become the underpinnings of substantive agreements.

If there are issues the stakeholders cannot resolve through consensus decision making, the stakeholders will summarize the issue and fully document the remaining differences, including the specific concerns of individual stakeholders. Implementing agencies will use this summary as they advance ozone attainment in line with their mandates and air quality responsibilities.

CONSTITUENTS

Informed constituencies will enhance the prospects for approval of the recommendations of the Working Group. The members of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group who represent agencies or constituencies will inform their constituents on an ongoing basis as to the issues under discussion and the progress being made in the cooperative problem solving sessions. They will represent the interests of their constituent group and bring their constituents' concerns and ideas to the negotiation. Members of the Working Group may elect to hold regular meetings with their constituent group (a formal caucus), to provide copies of work session summaries to their constituents and request comments, and/or to communicate informally with their constituents as appropriate.

REPRESENTATION

To enhance creativity during meetings, individuals who representative agencies or contituencies are not expected to restrict themselves to the prior positions held by their agencies or constituencies. The goal of the stakeholder group is to have frank and open discussion of the issues in questions and the options to address the issues. Therefore, ideas raised in the process of the dialogue, prior to agreement by the whole group, are for discussion purposes only and should not be construed to reflect the position of a stakeholder or to prematurely commit the group or any one stakeholder. Stakeholders are expected to serve as a continuous liaison so that the

interests of any agency or constituency they represent are represented while the stakeholders give thorough consideration to new options.

ATTENDANCE

Participating in consensus decision making requires consistent attendance. Should a stakeholder be unable to attend, and should the stakeholder choose to nominate an alternate, an alternate may attend the meeting. Alternates must attend as many meetings as possible. Alternates may enter into the deliberations and into decision making when the stakeholder is not present. Alternates will not be allowed to keep the group from moving forward or delay a decision because s/he does not have knowledge or authority to decide. Each stakeholder representative and alternate are responsible for staying current with any sessions s/he is unable to attend. Stakeholders are not obligated to use the time dedicated to problem solving sessions to backtrack and accommodate those who have not attended a prior meeting.

SUPPORT

Stakeholders are encouraged to bring staff from their agency/organization and members of their constituency to support the problem solving process. Stakeholders can defer to those individuals when their expertise is required or when requested by the Working Group. The use of support staff must not disrupt stakeholder deliberations. Only stakeholder representatives and alternates (when the representative is absent) will enter into consensus decisions.

OBSERVERS

Ozone Stakeholder Working Group Meetings will be open to the public. Input by non-members may be useful to the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group. However, in order for the Working Group to achieve its mission, discussion and deliberation at Committee work sessions must be focused and manageable. Participation of non-members of the Working Group will be at the discretion of the Working Group. Opportunities for participation by non-members include:

1. Opportunity for non-members to discuss their views with members of the Working Group during breaks.
2. Scheduled time at the end of the work sessions for questions and comments from non-members (10 or 15 minutes).

COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC

The Ozone Stakeholder Working Group may elect to hold public meetings to provide information to the public on the Working Group's progress and/or to solicit input from the public.

Work session summaries will be available to the public upon request. The DEP Newsletter, UPDATE, will list meeting notices and agendas. Information, including meeting summaries, will also be posted on DEP's World Wide Web Public Participation Center.

DISCUSSION GUIDELINES

The following guidelines encourage productive negotiations. Members of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group will commit to "best efforts" at following them and will give the facilitators the authority to enforce them:

- It is absolutely crucial that everyone have a chance to be heard and to hear others. Therefore, side conversations or interruptions while someone is speaking should be avoided.
- In order to give everyone a chance to talk, participants should be sensitive about the length and pertinence of their comments and the importance of encouraging participation from all members of the group.
- In order to maximize the productive time available, people should avoid repeating points that have already been adequately made by others, except to briefly indicate concurrence.
- It is important to remain open-minded about proposals, ideas, concerns, etc., while different points of view are being presented and discussed. Rather than label particular proposals as "good" or "bad," it will be useful to be open to the underlying concerns that are expressed in a proposal.
- Disagreement is inevitable, but **must** be focused on the issues involved rather than based on perceptions of motives or relationships and personalities.
- The consensus process is a cooperative, joint problem-solving effort. Therefore, members **must** avoid competitive behavior that denigrates other participants or that is disruptive to the work of the group.
- The work sessions will begin and end promptly at the scheduled times.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE MEDIA

Work sessions of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group will be open to the public, including the media. The consensus process is a solution-oriented, problem solving approach, not a platform for lobbying the public through the media. The deliberations of the Ozone Stakeholder Working Group should not be used as opportunities for individual members to posture in order to gain the attention of the media.

If the Working Group as a whole decides that there is a need for the Group to communicate with the press, the Working Group members will designate a

spokesperson(s) and/or draft a statement. Stakeholders can refer members of the press to CDR for questions about the process and to DEP for information about the stakeholder group's progress on substantive issues.

In communicating with the media and the general public, a clear distinction should be made between preliminary information, concept papers, or proposals under consideration and final decisions. It is important to differentiate between discussions and decisions. Preliminary documents will be marked with "DRAFT" or "FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY."

Each stakeholder is free to speak with the press on behalf of the agency or constituency he or she represents and must make it clear to the press that the comments should not be attributed to the whole stakeholder group. No stakeholder will speak for the whole stakeholder group without express authorization by consensus of the stakeholder group. No stakeholder will characterize the point of view of other representatives.

EXTERNAL INITIATIVES

Stakeholders will disclose to the stakeholder group as a whole any potential initiatives or activities (e.g. law suits, legislative actions) that could impact the functioning of the stakeholder group or be of interest to the stakeholders. Stakeholders will provide the information in an open and timely manner. Stakeholders will be informed of current law suits, statutory requirements and legal obligations that shape the stakeholder dialogue.

TASKS GROUPS

The Ozone Stakeholder Working Group may form task groups to perform specific functions or develop proposals on specific issues. Information and recommendations the task groups develop will be presented to the stakeholders for the Committee's consideration. The composition and scope of work for each task group will be designated by the stakeholders. The task groups may include technical support from non-members of the working group.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE WORKING GROUP

While the ozone stakeholder group deliberates, a separate but related group will be working to outline the details of a successful, decentralized emissions program. The ozone stakeholder group is responsible for policy level recommendations about the emissions program's contribution to ozone attainment. The I and M Working Group will take policy direction from the ozone stakeholders and then is responsible for recommendations about the emission program's implementation.

Preliminary Schedule (Revised April 6, 1996)
Pennsylvania Ozone Negotiation

April 1,2	Kick-off Organizational Meeting Process Design Initial Scoping—Interests and Issues
May 6,7	Scoping-Interests and Issues Background Data Presentations
May 30,31	Guiding Principles Data Presentations
June 20,21	Options
July 8,9	Options
Aug 8,9	Evaluation
Sept 19,20	Evaluation
Oct 3,4	Preliminary Decision Making
Nov 7,8	Drafting/Refining
Dec 12,13	Consensus

N E W S R E L E A S E

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Commonwealth News Bureau
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Harrisburg, PA 17120

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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GOV. RIDGE CALLS FOR MORE AGGRESSIVE CLEAN AIR STRATEGY
Says One State Can't Solve Clean Air Problems Alone

PITTSBURGH (May 28) - Saying Pennsylvania and the Northeast cannot solve their air quality problems alone, Gov. Tom Ridge today called upon 36 eastern states to intensify efforts toward a clean air solution.

Ridge said the states must work "aggressively" with Pennsylvania to find a solution -- particularly for the interstate transport of ozone pollution -- or else face a congressionally-mandated national program to control nitrogen oxides.

"I am hopeful that we will work together aggressively to find a clean air solution. Short of an OTAG remedy however, our only solution will be to turn to Congress and EPA to adopt a nationwide nitrogen oxide control program," Ridge said in remarks at the Three Rivers Environmental Council awards dinner in Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania and 36 other states in the eastern U.S. have been working through OTAG, the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, to develop a more effective strategy for ozone control.

"Northeast states like Pennsylvania cannot solve the ozone problem on our own. In fact, we will be penalized economically if we are forced to do so," Ridge said.

"Research, completed since 1990 with real data, shows how nitrogen oxide emissions from factories and power plants west and south of Pennsylvania are contributing to ozone formation in our commonwealth," Ridge pointed out.

During the high ozone levels experienced in the Pittsburgh region last summer, monitors along the Ohio border measured significant pollution coming into Pennsylvania.

"The problem that we run into is when pollution produced in other states comes over our border -- it doesn't take much to push the standard limits over the top," Ridge said.

Federal Clean Air Act amendments require states upwind of Pennsylvania and other northeast states to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 25 percent from 1990 levels -- by the end of the year. However, Pennsylvania and other northeast states in the Ozone Transport Region have committed to a reduction of a minimum of 55 percent by 1999.

Commenting on plans by EPA to lower the federal health-based ozone standard, Ridge said, "While this action will be decided on its scientific merits -- if this happens -- it clearly means any new ozone standard cannot -- will not -- be met by the action of one state alone."

Ridge said Pennsylvania already has and will continue to do its part to control ozone, but cannot be expected to solve the problem alone. "The science doesn't support it, and neither will the public that will have to bear the cost," he said.

Steps already taken in Pennsylvania include:

- Industry has made significant reductions of the two key culprits of ozone pollution -- nitrogen oxide emissions and volatile organic compounds;
- Pennsylvania has adopted tougher standards for new sources of pollution and required new permits for existing sources;
- A new consumer-friendly, decentralized auto emissions inspection program has been proposed that is now being designed with the help of stakeholders. A demonstration program is expected to be on-line this fall.

- Pennsylvania is participating in Ozone Action Partnerships in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to encourage voluntary compliance activities.

For more information on Pennsylvania's clean air plans, drop by the Department of Environmental Protection website at:
<http://www.dep.state.pa.us> (choose Environmental Subjects/ Air Quality/ Pennsylvania's Clean Air Plans). To monitor ozone pollution levels at 36 different locations in Pennsylvania, choose Air Quality, Current Pollutant Levels/Pollutant Monitoring Page.

#

1996

**QUESTIONS RAISED
AT THE MAY 6-7, 1996
SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA OZONE STAKEHOLDERS MEETING**

EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are the regional demographic trends to 2005?
- 2) What are the regional travel trends to 2005?
- 3) What are the region's current-year emissions inventories? 2005 inventories? What are the region's current-year emissions inventories with "on-the-books" controls? 2005 inventories?
- 4) What are the emissions inventories at the border of the region? Throughout the Ozone Transport Region?
- 5) How do NO_x and VOC emissions from automobiles change with changes in speed? How do emissions change as a car goes from idling to traveling?
- 6) What are NO_x emissions from heavy trucks?
- 7) What are the specific kinds of emissions included in "off-road sources," "area sources" and the other source categories, and how much comes from each type?
- 8) How are the 27 EPA voluntary programs and other voluntary measures treated in determining projected emissions inventories?
- 10) What is the impact of the FERC deregulation on NO_x emissions?
- 11) What is the NO_x/VOC ratio?

OPTION-STRATEGY:

- 12) What is in the 1996 SIP for Southeast Pennsylvania Non-Attainment Area? What emission credit is associated with each of the strategies in the SIP (including transportation control measures)?
- 13) What did COMSIS conclude about the emissions reduction value of the 23 transportation control measures they have analyzed?

- 14) What are the different approaches to decentralized vehicle inspection and maintenance programs? What are the emission reductions associated with each approach?
- 15) What emission control strategies are other states in this nonattainment area contemplating, including transportation control measures?
- 16) What is included in the regional Ozone Action Days?
- 17) What is the status of emission trading—open market and cap-and-trade?
- 18) What is the status of emission reduction credit program?
- 19) What is the emission reduction associated with implementing the 49-state-car standard?
- 20) What are the region's plans for transit and transportation system changes and how might they impact emissions?
- 21) What are the region's plans for transportation system changes and how might they impact emissions?
- 22) What is the relevance of reducing NOx emissions from heavy trucks?
- 23) What is the potential reduction from the 27 EPA voluntary programs and other voluntary measures?
- 24) What is the emission reduction associated with traffic signal synchronization?
- 25) What is the emission reduction associated with pressure testing the fuel system?
- 26) What is the emission reduction associated with making the automobile inspection cut-point more stringent?
- 27) What is the emission reduction associated with pollution fees?
- 28) What is the emission reduction associated with land-use controls?
- 29) What is the emission reduction associated with ozone action days?
- 30) What is the emission reduction associated with alternative fuel vehicles?
- 31) How can remote sensing be used to identify high emitters and improve I and M effectiveness?
- 32) What are possible attainment strategies?

- 33) What are the costs/ton reduction for potential strategies?

ATTAINMENT:

- 34) Is there any available data that will indicate that there is not a problem? If so, present it, and if not, let's get on with solutions.
- 35) What is the magnitude of the problem? What is the target, and how far from it are we?
- 36) How far from attainment is the region with "on-the-books" controls?
- 37) What are the monitored ozone levels at the border of the region? Throughout the ozone transport region?
- 38) What is the impact of the FERC deregulation on NO_x emissions and on attainment?
- 39) What does S.T. Rao conclude about long-range transport?
- 40) Does S.T. Rao conclude that a 50% reduction in NO_x and a 25% reduction in VOC from the '90 baseline emissions result in attainment? How do his conclusions fit into the stakeholders' deliberations?
- 41) What is the potential attainment benefit from the 27 EPA voluntary programs?
- 42) What is the attainment benefit from traffic signal synchronization?
- 43) What is the attainment benefit from pressure testing the fuel system?
- 44) What is the attainment benefit from making the automobile pass point more stringent?
- 45) What is the attainment benefit from implementing the 49-state-car standard?
- 46) What is the attainment benefit from pollution fees?
- 47) What is the attainment benefit from land-use controls?
- 48) What is the attainment benefit from ozone action days?
- 49) What is the attainment benefit from alternative fuel vehicles?
- 50) What is the attainment benefit from implementing transit plans?

- 51) What is the attainment impact of the region's plans for transportation system changes?
- 52) What is the attainment benefit from emission trading—open market and cap-and-trade?
- 53) What is the attainment benefit from emission reduction credit?
- 54) What kind of attainment credit is possible from the regional Ozone Action Days?
- 55) What happens to attainment if the NO_x/VOC ratio changes?

Draft Agenda

PHILADELPHIA OZONE STAKEHOLDER WORKING GROUP Organizational Meeting 9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

- Expectations:**
- Agreement on Purpose
 - Agreement on Protocols
 - Agreement on Dates/Times/Locations
 - Common Approach to Problem Solving Process
 - Initial List of Stakeholder Issues
 - Initial List of Stakeholder Interests
 - Initial List of Stakeholder Data Needs
 - Formation of Process Advisory Committee & Data Advisory Committee

DAY I

- Welcome - Jim Seif, Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection
- Introductions
- Background & Context—Jim Rue, Deputy Secretary, DEP
- Protocols—Review, Discussion, Revisions
- Break
- Protocols—Review, Discussion, Revisions
- Lunch
- Year Long Agenda/Milestones—Review, Discussion, Revisions
- Scoping Issues—What are the topics we will need to address?
- Break
- Scoping Data—What information will you need in order to productively discuss and problem solve the issues?
- Next Steps—Process Advisory Committee, Data Advisory Committee, Agenda Preview for Tomorrow

DAY II

Developing A Common Problem Solving Process 9:00 A.M. - 2:30 P.M.

- Agenda Review
- Data Advisory Committee, Process Advisory Committee
- Public Policy Negotiations—Context Setting
- What are Interests
- Break
- Small Group Work
- Full Group Debrief
- Interest Based Bargaining Process
- Lunch
- Logistics
- Promoting Effective Negotiation
- Meeting Evaluation



Draft Agenda

SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA STAKEHOLDER WORKING GROUP May 6-7

- Expectations:**
- Review and approve revised protocols
 - Review and approve meeting summary
 - Review and approve schedule
 - Revisit and agree on purpose and mandate
 - Develop common understanding of background information

DAY I **9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.**

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9:00 - 9:15 | • Welcome and Introductions
Introductions - Stakeholders
Introductions - Observers, Members of the Public, Members of the Press |
| 9:15 - 10:00 | • Revisit the Mandate - Jim Rue, Deputy Secretary, DEP
- Discussion - Stakeholders |
| 10:00 - 10:45 | • Review meeting summary, protocol revisions, schedule |
| 10:45 - 11:00 | • Break |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | • Background Data

Topic One |
| | • What is Ground Level Ozone? <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ How is it formed?▶ What are its Health Effects?▶ What are its Ecological Impacts?▶ What are the ozone safety standards?▶ Discussion and questions |
| 12:00 - 1:00 | • Lunch Break |
| 1:00 - 3:45 | • Background Data, continued |

Topic Two

- What is the legislative context for control of ground level ozone for stationary and mobile sources at the federal, state, and local levels?
 - ▶ What is the Clean Air Act?
 - ▶ What is the conceptual framework, activities and steps for ozone planning and management?
 - ▶ What are and how do OTAG/OTC link with this process?
 - ▶ What are the implementing agencies roles and responsibilities?
 - ▶ Discussion and questions

Topic Three

- What is the history of PA actions to implement the Clean Air Act? What were the actions, and what were the results?
 - ▶ Discussion and questions

3:45 - 4:00

- Wrap up and Preview of Day II
-

DAY II

9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

9:00 - 12:00

- Agenda Preview and Introductions
- Data Presentations - Continued

Topic Four

- What is the measured ozone to date in SE PA?
 - ▶ Where are the monitors
 - ▶ The Region - Data from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland as well as Pennsylvania
 - ▶ What are the Ozone Ambient Measurements? Exceedences?
 - ▶ Where and how is the ozone data gathered in this area?
 - ▶ What is the reliability of current monitoring efforts?

- ▶ Regional monitored ozone data demonstration
- 12:00 - 1:00
- Lunch Break
- 1:00 - 3:00
- Background Data, continued
- Topic Five
- What is the emissions inventory for SE PA?
 - ▶ Emissions in 5-County Area and in other states in the region
 - ▶ Emissions from the balance of Pennsylvania
 - ▶ Interstate Emissions
 - ▶ Implications
 - ▶ Where are major stationary sources
- Topic Six [IF TIME PERMITS]
- Introduction to modeling
 - ▶ What are the current modeling efforts?
 - ▶ What questions do these models answer?
 - ▶ What can be made available to the Working Group?
 - what is being modeled now, by whom
 - ▶ Where does uncertainty still lie?
 - ▶ What are the strengths and weaknesses of each?
 - ▶ What is the modeling domain-5-county, attainment region
 - ▶ Interstate Region - Local and Regional Issues - Transport
- 3:00 - 4:00
- Data Needs
 - ▶ Discussion - What additional data is required at this stage? What can be made available? When? What will remain unavailable throughout the stakeholder process?
 - ▶ Gathering citizen input - focus group proposal and next steps
 - Next Steps and Meeting Evaluation

Draft Agenda**SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA STAKEHOLDER WORKING GROUP****May 30-31**

- Goals:**
- Continue Background Information
 - Answer Stakeholders' Background Questions
 - Begin Looking At Emission Control Options
 - Look at How Attainment is Modelled

DAY I**9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.**

- Welcome and Introductions
- Preview-Agenda, Review-Operating Groundrules and Meeting Summary
- Revisiting Attainment - Summary (Questions 35,37*)
- Projections - Detailed Emissions Inventory 1996 and 2005, Regional Growth, FERC Implications (Questions 1,3,4,5,7,10,12)
- SIP Summaries - Rate of Progress Plans - 15% and 3% (Question 12)

12:00 - 1:00

- Lunch Break
- Emissions Controls (Questions 5, 14, 15, 19)
Presentations from Other States in the Non-Attainment Area - Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey
Automobiles - The 49-State Car and OTC LEV, Changes in Emission with Changes in Speed, I. and M. Program Options
- Emissions Control - What is Mandated? What is the Array of Traditional Control Strategies? Update on Ozone Action Days (Questions 12, 16, 32)
- Wrap up and Preview of Day II

